

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Any article intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and must be addressed to the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in this country. It is not in the world. It is taken by the enterprising farmers, mechanics, merchants and manufacturers throughout all the loyal States, and business men in this city who desire to reach these classes can do so quite effectively by advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price \$1 a line. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Our latest dispatches in yesterday morning's paper dispelled the last lingering doubt as to the real truth at Murfreesboro; but, as if to make assurance doubly sure, the following proof upon proof reached us at noon: "We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The loss of their columns of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Gen. Rains and Hanson are killed. Gen. Gladden, Adams, and Breckenridge are wounded." This was an official dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans himself. Yesterday evening our special correspondent's dispatch from the battle-field, dated Monday, confirmed everything once more. He said it was reported that the enemy were greatly demoralized as they retreated on Saturday night. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry, and a cavalry force was assisting. A Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard. It is believed that they lost eight or nine thousand killed and wounded during the struggle. We have 1,500 prisoners, among them two colonels and several majors. The bodies of Gen. Rains and Hanson were in our possession. The double traitor Breckenridge was severely wounded. Major Prentiss, son of the editor of the Louisville Journal, was wounded. The famous Louisiana First Regiment was annihilated. Our own losses in all were 1,100 killed and about 6,000 wounded, beside several thousand prisoners. An examination of the field since the battle shows that the Rebels were very strongly posted.

Gen. Bragg, in his second official report of the Murfreesboro battles, claims Gen. Fry as among his prisoners. As there is but one general officer of that name (late Colonel of 4th Kentucky Infantry) connected with the Western army, and as the Louisville papers of the 31st inst. announce his arrival and assumption of command at Lebanon, Ky., the Rebel General seems to have claimed more than he has in his possession.

Commander Bankhead, in his official report of the loss of the Monitor, says upon mustering the crew and officers of the boat on board the Rhode Island, four officers and 12 men were found missing. He is of the opinion that the Monitor must have sprung a leak somewhere forward, where the hull joins the armor, and that it was caused by the heavy spread as she came down upon the sea.

The Philadelphia Press has a Nashville dispatch, which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville, Tennessee, and taken a number of prisoners and 8,000 barrels of flour; and that the river is rapidly rising.

The Richmond papers are in a state of insanity about the Emancipation Proclamation, though vigorously insisting upon its utter worthlessness. Their course for the past week has been a curious exhibition of whistling to keep up courage.

The two Colonels (Nichols of the 6th and Charles of the 93d Ohio) mentioned in yesterday's dispatches as having returned to the field of action, although severely wounded, are both near relatives of the hero of Fort Sumter.

President Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves was published in the evening papers of San Francisco on Saturday, and although it was fully expected, it produced a deep and most profound sensation. One hundred guns were fired.

Brigadier Gen. Bowen, until recently one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, bade adieu to his associates yesterday morning, and left the city to join his command in the department of the Gulf.

All quiet on the Rappahannock.

## GENERAL NEWS.

In Senate, yesterday, the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts for the Government was reported back and put upon its passage, but after discussion was postponed. The joint resolution to hurry up the pay of soldiers and sailors was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. Wright spoke against the amendment to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. No vote was taken. A bill was introduced providing for greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers.

In the House, the Select Committee on Emancipation reported back a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolition of Slavery therein. It provides for the issue of ten millions of thirty-year bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the redemption and colonization of the freedmen. The Pro-Slavery members were thrown into great excitement, and used every means in their power to defeat, delay, or weaken the bill; but they were unsuccessful, and it was adopted by 73 against 46. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury Notes bearing 3.5 interest, the amount issued to be equal to the amount of Tender Notes in circulation, and such other sums as the demands of the public service for the current year shall require, under certain regulations. A bill was passed to allow certain articles not now available to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, on book-postage rates, one cent per ounce. The remainder of the session was spent in discussion upon the Executive Appropriation bill.

We have New-Orleans news to the 29th. No event of importance had transpired since the departure of the previous steamer. Other vessels of Banks's Expedition had arrived, and there was already at camp at Baton Rouge about 10,000 of the newly-arrived troops. Gen. Banks, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters. Christmas Day was marked by unusual scenes of rowdiness. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis. Among them was an English Lieutenant of her Britannic Majesty's ship Vesuvius. He was very violent and assaulted the policeman. Some Yankee sailors happened to be near, went to the assistance of the policeman, secured him, and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put into the stocks, and on the follow-

ing day was fined \$50. The steamer J. M. Brown was attacked by guerrillas on the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfouca. One negro was killed. A detachment of soldiers who were on board, opened on the guerrillas and put them to flight. After getting on her head she was attacked again, the guerrillas having been re-enforced. After a brisk interchange of shots the conflict was ended by the boat passing out of reach of gunshot. Capt. Darling, in command of the expedition, was the only one injured. Orders have been issued that the mechanics in the Department of the Gulf employed by the day will be paid \$1.50 per day, or \$35 per month and rations and quarters. Master mechanics will receive \$2 per day, or \$50 per month and rations and quarters. Laborers will receive \$20 per month and one ration per day, or one dollar per day without rations. Teamsters to drive four or six mule teams will receive \$35 per month and rations; all drivers with a less number of animals will receive but \$2 per month. There is a prospect that the rising of the Mississippi, now commenced, will fill the famous canal and before Spring leave Vicksburg four miles from navigable water. A vessel from Galveston reported all quiet there. She brought 75 passengers, mostly families, and all in a destitute condition.

Our "Happy New-Year" must have been eclipsed by the first "compliments of the season" ever enjoyed on South Carolina soil, on the 1st of January, 1863. In accordance with an order from Gen. Saxton, entitled "A Happy New-Year's Greeting to the Colored People in the Department of the South," the steamers Flora and Boston, laden with a heavy freight of dusky humanity, arrived opposite the landing at Smith's, Beaufort, S. C., at noon on Thursday, the 1st inst. As soon as the landing was made a procession was formed, and, with the band of the 8th Maine Volunteers at its head, marched to the spacious live-oak grove in the rear of the plantation mansion. Here a stand was erected, on which were seated Gen. Saxton, Chaplain French, Col. Higginson, Collector Severance, Dr. Brisbane, Dr. Peck, and numerous other prominent persons. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, Chaplain of the 1st South Carolina Vols., after which an original ode, composed for the occasion by Prof. Zachos of Antioch College, was sung. The proclamation of the President and Gen. Saxton's address were next read. A set of colors, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Cheever's church in this city, was then presented to the regiment by the Rev. Mr. French, Col. Higginson receiving the flags in behalf of the regiment, and calling upon Sergeant Rivers and Corporal Sutton, to whose care he intrusted them, for speeches. They were given with great animation, and were received with tumultuous applause. Speeches were also made by Gen. Saxton, Mrs. Francis D. Gage, and others, and the crowd then adjourned to the eating ground, where a barbecue, consisting of twelve roasted oxen, and numerous barrels of molasses and water, was soon disposed of. About 4 o'clock the negroes re-embarked for their homes, having participated in the celebration of the happiest New-Year's day that has ever dawned upon them.

The annual pew renting in Plymouth Church (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor), took place last evening. There was a very large attendance of the members of that congregation, and the bidding was somewhat more spirited than last year. The highest premium offered last night was \$150; last year it was \$100. The average premium was much higher than on any previous occasion. The rental of the pews and aisle chairs, \$13,214, and it was estimated that the total amount realized this year would be \$25,000, against \$18,000 last year. About twenty pews were left untaken last night.

The stand of colors ordered by the Common Council to be presented to the 37th Regiment New-York Volunteers were last evening delivered, with appropriate remarks by Judge McCune, to Capt. James K. Beine of that regiment, who responded in an excellent address. Gen. Meagher, being called upon, pronounced a fitting eulogium upon the gallantry of the regiment in all the battles in which it has participated. The presentation took place under the auspices of Ald. Farley, at his residence, Fifty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue.

The Board of Supervisors held their first meeting for the year 1863 yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Supervisor Little as President. Joseph B. Young was unanimously re-elected Clerk, John E. Selmes as Deputy, and R. E. Matthews as Sergeant-at-Arms. A veto message was received from the Mayor against the payment of the New Court-House bills, on the ground that the Supervisors had no authority in the matter, the City Hall Commissioners only having power to audit bills connected with the work.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at the Library last evening. Reports were read; a volume of manuscript poems, written by the Pastor of the Dutch Church in this city 200 years ago, was exhibited, and touching remarks respecting the death of Dr. Hansen were made by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Gerard, and the Hon. Luther Bradish. The old officers were re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

By the arrival of the Eagle at this port we have Havana news to Jan. 3, and dates from Vera Cruz to Dec. 25. The French had begun the siege of Puebla, and one division was reported to have marched upon the City of Mexico. The armies of Comonfort and Doblado had been united, and vigorous preparations had been made for the defense of Puebla. Gen. Forey has called for a reinforcement of 10,000 men.

A malicious pro-Slavery paper yesterday reported the Rev. Mr. Beecher was mobbed and prevented from lecturing at Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday evening. The story was entirely untrue; he was not mobbed, and he did lecture, and there was no more excitement than naturally arose from curiosity to see a man whose name is so much abused.

The Legislature of New-York met yesterday—the Senate of course organized at once. In the Assembly there were two ballots for Speaker, both standing 63 to 63, Mr. Cutler of Albany voted with the Democrats. The House adjourned without an election.

There is a new excitement in the mining States in consequence of the discovery in Nevada of various rich silver mines.

The French army in Mexico is again on the move. The new reinforcements having arrived, a general advance has commenced. A division of 12,000 men was well intrenched about twelve leagues from Orizaba, and on its march had several successful skirmishes with the enemy. The Mexicans were falling back upon Puebla, where it is expected the first great battle will take place. The rendezvous of the entire French forces will be at Auzoez. The Mexicans are very indignant at the Government of the United States for its refusal to aid a sister Republic in her struggle for national independence. The news received by the Eagle conclusively proves the incorrectness of a dispatch addressed to the Vicksburg Whig, from San Antonio, on December 4, and stating that 25,000 Mexicans had been defeated by 5,000 French troops, and that the town of Puebla had been captured.

The incorrectness of this report would, in fact, have been sufficiently apparent even without the last news from Vera Cruz. For we had published before Vera Cruz dates to December 7, and it is obviously impossible that any news from Puebla should reach San Antonio, which is about 300 miles distant, on December 4, and yet be unknown to Vera Cruz on December 7.

We accidentally omitted in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last to call special attention to the Battle Roll published on the outside of that paper. There has been no publication of any similar document at all to compare with it for completeness, accuracy and convenience of reference. Every event of the war of any moment is in its place—alphabetically—and may, therefore, be seen at a glance, while the date of its occurrence is also given, so that it is a complete chronological history of the war for the year. Those who wish to preserve this valuable document for future reference, will find it in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of January 6. Price five cents.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill to aid Emancipation in Missouri by Yens, 73; Nays, 46. It was opposed with all the strong venom and feeble strength of the Vallandigham and Ben Wood crowd, by attempts to amend, postpone, lay on the table, motions to adjourn, and all the machinery at their command. The bill provides for the issue of ten millions of thirty-year bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen. There will probably be very little delay in its journey through the Senate.

We print elsewhere an abstract of the Annual Report on the New-York Canals by Auditor Benton. The whole works, so justly considered the pride and glory of our State, were fully completed during the past season. The Auditor believes that "the future of the Canals is more hopeful and encouraging than we could have anticipated previous to 1860. Our public works, in many material respects, are imperfect and need improvements; but we should lay aside all thought, design, or expectation of calling for aid outside of their revenues. We have much to hope for and expect from the rebounding energies and the energetic aspirations of our people, but the strong man may be stricken down, and the experience of the past may become a bad guide for our future direction."

The defaulting Army Paymaster Cook is not the ex-Paymaster of Chicago, as we were informed, but a totally different person—Isaac N. Cook of Ohio. Of course, we retract all that we said on Monday of the Chicago Cook, regretting that we have used his name in connection with this flagrant public robbery. We give place in another column to a general defense by a friend of Mr. ex-Paymaster Cook, which our strictures gave ample occasion for. Had we not believed this Cook the defaulter, we of course should not have made them.

## THE SITUATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Additional dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans to Gen. Halleck, under date of the 5th, and from our Special Correspondent, dated Murfreesboro, 6th, printed in this issue, confirm the retreat of Bragg's forces during Saturday night. Murfreesboro appears to have been occupied by our troops on Monday. Our correspondent gives some particulars of the pursuit of the Rebels. Gen. Negley followed them with infantry, and yesterday Spear's First Tennessee Brigade of Cavalry overtook and dispersed their mounted rear-guard. The retreat of the enemy seems to have been effected in haste, but in order, and without loss of property. It is evident that the rising of Stone River and the want of crossing facilities interfered considerably with Gen. Rosecrans's efforts to pursue.

There is nothing definite in our intelligence as to the direction of the enemy's movements. They have two practicable routes of retreat—one toward Chattanooga and the other toward Huntsville, Alabama. The former runs through a rough, mountainous region, and partly over common "dirt pikes," as they are called by the natives, rendered heavy and seriously obstructed, beyond doubt, by the late rains in that section. The latter runs, via Shelbyville and Fayetteville, over fine macadamized roads, and, as the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Chattanooga and Huntsville has been repaired since Gen. Buell's army abandoned it last Summer, is probably the one adopted. The distance from Murfreesboro to Huntsville is about eighty miles.

The impediments to an immediate general pursuit of the enemy by Gen. Rosecrans, interposed by the rain, are somewhat compensated for by the improvement, from the same cause, of his means of communication with the North. A considerable rise has taken place in the Cumberland River, whose channel has been thoroughly cleared, by direction of Gen. Rosecrans, during the last two months, of the obstructions placed in it last Spring by the Rebels, and is now in fair navigable condition. A number of light-draft boats have already left Louisville for Nashville with provisions, forage and supplies for the hospitals. Green and Barren Rivers, in Southern Kentucky, are now likewise navigable, and boats from Louisville have landed army supplies at Bowling Green, whence they are forwarded to Nashville over the unimpaired portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The last efforts of John Morgan in Kentucky are thus completely neutralized.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that numerous bodies of Union troops, representing an aggregate of several tens of thousands, have been distributed through Central and Southern Kentucky since Bragg's invasion in the Fall. From these, Gen. Rosecrans can easily not only make up for the losses sustained, but put himself in better condition for offensive operations than he was before last week's battles.

Our correspondent estimates the Rebel losses

in killed and wounded at about 7,000. We took in all 1,500 prisoners, including a number of field officers. Most of the enemy's wounded seem to have been removed from Murfreesboro. The bodies of Gen. Rains and Hanson were found in the town. The latter was a well-known Kentucky politician, and started in his ill-fated traitorous career as Colonel of a regiment of disloyal Kentuckians.

Our losses in all the engagements were 1,100 killed and about 6,000 wounded. In prisoners, the Rebels seem to have the advantage. Upon the whole, the results of the battles at Murfreesboro and those at Shiloh appear very much alike.

## NEW-YORK STATE FINANCES.

Controller Robinson's annual report was sent to the Legislature yesterday. It is elaborate and well written, but its best recommendation lies in the nature of its developments. Aside from the extraordinary demands of the war, the financial affairs of the State are in a condition of such unusual prosperity as to justify decided exultation. Four years ago the Treasury was empty, expenditures augmenting, claims unsatisfied; the expenditures on the public works were wasteful, canal tolls had been reduced to increase trade until they were insufficient to pay half the interest on the debt, the Legislature hesitated to levy taxes to make up the deficiency—interest was accumulating, debt increasing, and revenue diminishing. This policy was changed in 1859; tolls and taxes were increased, caution exercised in appropriations, and new works discouraged. The result has fully justified the policy; the enlargement of the canals has been completed, so that they fulfill the requirements of the Constitution; just demands have been promptly paid; the credit of the State was never so good, and, notwithstanding the heavy war expenses, our funded debt has been reduced \$2,100,000 by the actual payment of that amount. And further and still more gratifying is the statement with which this report concludes in regard to taxation, which is summed up as follows:

STATE TAXES FOR 1862.	
General Fund.....1 mill.....	\$1,449,303 95
United States.....2 mill.....	2,595,007 89
Canals.....1 mill.....	1,449,303 95
School Fund.....4 mill.....	5,997,275 36

Aggregate.....8 mill.....\$11,490,891 15  
For the year 1863, the Controller thinks that the amount and rate of taxes need not be more than half as much. The Government direct tax having been suspended, it will not be levied, while the canals require nothing beyond one-quarter mill to pay the floating debt of 1859; the whole taxation is, therefore, reduced in his estimate to this:

STATE TAXES FOR 1863.	
General Fund.....1 mill.....	\$1,449,303 95
Schools.....4 mill.....	5,997,275 36
Deficiency of 1862.....2 mill.....	2,595,007 89
Canal Debt.....4 mill.....	5,997,275 36

Aggregate.....7 mill.....\$11,038,862 56  
This is a reduction in the rate of 24 mills, and in cash of \$3,952,028 59.

The Controller says that, after much delay, the State accounts with the United States, growing out of the raising and equipment of volunteers, have been adjusted so that the balance on either side is but a trifle. Under the State act to provide for the public defense, about \$300,000 has been expended, mostly for Enfield rifles, which were turned over to the General Government and are not yet paid for. During the hurry following the seizure of Mason and Sidel, \$50,000 worth of timber was bought to prepare defenses for New-York Harbor. This has since been sold so that nothing will be lost on it.

The State has paid in bounties to volunteers enlisted since the 2d of July last: To recruits for new regiments, \$2,724,825; recruits for old regiments, \$713,650. Total, \$3,438,475.

The public works are finished. The enlargement of the canals, begun in 1835 and then estimated at a cost of \$12,000,000, to be done in 12 years, has gone on for 27 years, at a cost of \$10,000,000. The Controller suggests that no more public works be undertaken on the part of the State, believing that private enterprise is equal to the creation of any improvement which is likely to be remunerative. He does not favor a reduction of canal tolls, and thinks that if shippers have any reason to complain the fault is with the forwarders and not with the State.

The debt of the State is now \$30,517,424 62; of which \$24,000,000 is for the canals. If the funds are preserved as they may and should be, all this debt may be paid off as it becomes due within twelve years. The balance in the State Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year, was \$1,355,732 02. The report proceeds to detail the condition of the several funds under the Controller's charge.

The Militia Law of last session is reviewed, and the Controller questions the propriety of putting it in full operation, in consequence of the large expenditures it would involve—toward five millions of dollars. He refers to the late enrollment as developing the manner in which work varies where no regular law controls it, instancing the fact that in Chenango County two men did the work at a cost of \$30, while in Schoenectady, a smaller county with less population, 18 men were employed at a cost of \$270; and in one company district in Troy \$207 was charged.

The Controller intimates the unfairness of taking the money of the whole State for aid to Benevolent Institutions that are almost entirely local in character, inasmuch as those localities that support their own unfortunate ones ought not to be taxed doubly for that object. Still, he recommends the usual appropriation, and especially the continuation for two years of the conditional donation to the Woman's Hospital, which has been seriously retarded by the war distractions.

The State Prison finances contrast favorably with last year, and show gratifying improvement. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of convicts in the prisons is rapidly diminishing.

The County Treasurers, several of whom were in arrears last June, have been brought to settlement, and have paid up, except in Broome, Essex, Montgomery (in part), Richmond and Westchester. In view of the defaulting of \$127,685 56 in the last named county, the Controller recommends a stringent law to

prevent the loaning of State funds by county custodians. He also recommends an amendment which shall cut off the enormous payment of one per cent on State taxes raised in New-York city to the City Chamberlain, whose only act in return is to draw his check for the State Treasurer. Last year this five minutes' work cost the State \$22,129 30. This is one of the perquisites that make the office of Chamberlain so desirable a berth. Our receipts from auction duties are too small, the payment being evaded by passing foreign goods through the hands of brokers instead of auctioneers. The Controller believes that such brokers should pay the same as auctioneers. The salt revenues are insignificant, and he proposes to raise the duty to three cents per bushel. The manufacture for the current year is estimated at ten millions of bushels. He says the beneficent purpose of the State in refusing to sell the springs—thus leaving them open to free competition by manufacturers—has been thwarted by their falling practically under the control of a company which monopolizes the business, pays a trifling revenue, and demands high prices. The Controller says the Indian annuities are now so small to each recipient, that it would be better for all to buy them in and extinguish them. In some instances, villages take State property which is exempted by law; this should be stopped. The cost of printing for the State is too high. In 1844 it was only \$31,349 18; in 1859, \$181,796 75; in 1862, \$102,498 85—and this might be much reduced by saving the money wasted in the publication of the official canvases, printing slips of session laws, &c.

The Controller devotes attention to the state of the currency, and deprecates the issue of any more irredeemable legal-tender paper. He thinks it would be far better and more economical to levy a direct tax sufficient to raise forthwith one-half the expenses of the war. Of course the State has suffered by the depreciated currency. The interest on other payments due early in the financial year were got along with easily; but for the canal interest, due in July, coin was purchased at 93 per cent, and that due in October at 23, and for that paid on the 1st inst. at 23. Expensive as this is, the Controller recommends an adherence to coin payments, believing that the additional expense, heavy as it doubtless will be, should be endured rather than to risk the shock to the public credit which would follow a departure from the established policy. To avoid the annoyance and to some extent the expense of frequent purchases of coin, he recommends payment in currency to an amount fully equivalent to the true current difference between gold and paper, as was done during the suspension of 1837. He also suggests that the banks might justly be made to bear some portion of this burden, since they hold two-thirds of the State Stocks, suspend specie payment, issue irredeemable paper which the State must take for tolls and taxes, and then expect the State to use the same notes at an enormous discount to buy gold to pay the interest on stocks in their vaults.

The document concludes with a notice of the general taxation under State laws, and the new conditions and circumstances growing out of Federal and special enactments affecting the subject. The following table, showing the progress of valuation and taxation for 21 years, will appropriately close this review.

Year.	Valuation.	State Tax.	Town, Co., and School Tax.
1842.....	\$620,039,342	\$19,999 81	\$9,087,709 37
1843.....	595,329,444	20,000 00	9,274,711 52
1844.....	569,921,921	19,977 33	9,087,044 38
1845.....	605,646,050	20,000 00	9,508,215 38
1846.....	616,624,088	20,557 41	9,475,904 44
1847.....	622,081,350	20,737 27	9,541,646 30
1848.....	651,619,205	20,638 72	9,496,019 91
1849.....	695,580,737	21,559 96	9,214,435 32
1850.....	727,491,580	20,000 00	9,249,761 58
1851.....	1,077,321,020	23,241 84	11,130,601 28
1852.....	1,133,215,237	22,619 69	11,130,601 28
1853.....	1,209,666,190	1,105,124 03	10,800,957 03
1854.....	1,304,154,425	1,620,929 49	10,635,164 26
1855.....	1,402,540,304	1,751,717 70	9,923,454 12
1856.....	1,430,334,096	1,630,000 00	11,312,543 64
1857.....	1,433,369,713	3,221,725 42	11,911,392 94
1858.....	1,491,907,639	2,437,300 00	12,969,694 76
1859.....	1,494,913,979	2,434,500 00	13,034,697 46
1860.....	1,410,592,520	4,756,167 35	13,990,627 15
1861.....	1,441,507,439	4,365,263 19	15,796,573 40
1862.....	1,449,303,943	5,795,215 70	16,000,000 00

## OUR POLICE.

The Albany Evening Journal has an article on the recent attempt to turn out our Board of Police Commissioners without ceremony, closing as follows:

"We will venture a suggestion, in reference to the Police Commission, that strikes us as just and wise. Modify the Law so that this Board may associate with the Board of Supervisors and that of the Commissioners of Charities. This, with a fixed committee of two Commissioners from each part of the city, would be, what it has almost been, practically, for two years, a Board upon which each party would have equal claims."

It strikes us as a public misfortune that The Journal had not been of this mind years ago. We have repeatedly made suggestions substantially like the above, but without once awakening an echo from that quarter.

The great mass of our tax-paying, order-loving citizens intensely desire a Police entirely removed from political influences and unaffected by the mutations of party ascendancy. What we have is an approach to non-partisanship in practice, but the system gives no assurance of its stability on this basis. We want a Police governed and directed by such a Board as has made the Central Park, or that which controls the Public Charities of our City. And this we might and should have had years ago.

Our Police is incomparably the best our City ever had—equal to that of any other city on earth. It would be a grave public calamity to replace it by any we ever had prior to 1857. But we fear it will prove difficult either to keep it as it is or place it on the basis that should have been adopted years ago.

By the way: Mr. Alderman Walsh, in taking the chair of the Board of Aldermen, held up the State Boards for the government of various departments of our City's affairs as a metropolitan grievance. We are confident the People do not regard them in that light. Theoretical exceptions may be taken to the mode of their appointment, but, though not managed by angels, they are very far the most economical and least rascally portions of our City Government. When we hear of any of these Boards putting up the salaries of their deputy heads of Bureaus to \$5,000 each and

buying back for \$550,000 property which they had sold for a quarter of the sum—when they go in for Japanese Swindles and issuing Shillings for the Million—we may be tempted to share the Alderman's dislike of them—but not till then.

UTAH.  
On another page we print the first message of Gov. Harding to the Legislature of Utah Territory. He is rejoiced at the state of prosperity in which he finds a land so lately but a wilderness; he deprecates the war, magnifies the conservation of the President, justifies the object in view by the loyal States, is somewhat apprehensive of the effect of the then expected Proclamation of Freedom, but believes that order and harmony will soon be restored, and our system of government will still be preserved, with no disturbing element remaining, a beacon light to the nations, and a refuge to countless millions who will come after us. As for Slavery itself, it is doomed—it must perish, from the very nature of things. These are his own feelings and convictions; but of the people of Utah, the Governor says: "I am sorry to my that since my sojourn among you I have heard no sentiments either publicly or privately expressed that would lead me to believe that much sympathy is felt by any considerable number of your people in favor of the Government of the United States, now struggling for its very existence 'in the valley and the shadow' through which it has been called to pass." It seems that because the bill admitting Utah as a State was not adopted at the last session of Congress, many of the Utah people feel a coldness toward the Union. It is still a question whether Utah has all the requisite qualifications for admission. The Governor handles the subject of polygamy very delicately, venturing only to suggest that no community can long exist without absolute social anarchy unless so important an institution as that of marriage is regulated by law. It is the basis of our civilization, and in it the whole question of the decent and distribution of real and personal estate is involved. This indirect censure he illustrates and enforces by adding that, much to his astonishment, he can find no law whatever in regard to marriage in the statutes of the Territory. Referring to the law of Congress to prevent and punish polygamy, he says that there is a general opinion that it is unconstitutional, and warns the people against indulging in such dangerous error. The matter of religion is another delicate affair. He insinuates rather than avers that all is not as it should be, and says that when religious opinions assume new manifestations and pass from the condition of mere sentiment into overt acts, no matter whether they be acts of faith or not, they must not outrage the opinions of the civilized world; but, on the other hand, must conform to the usages established by law, and which are believed to underlie our civilization. Passing to more immediate questions, the Governor sets forth his powers and duties as defined by law, calls attention to the necessity for a careful revision and codification of the statutes, the propriety of establishing voting by ballot, tries to explain the tangled condition of financial affairs, recommends repairs to the Penitentiary, the establishment of common schools, the organization of the militia, more care to prevent Indian troubles, and, in conclusion, calls attention to the beneficent provisions of the new Homestead act.

## NEW-JERSEY.

We have received from this State an indignant protest against the proposition recently made and endorsed in this city that she should be urged to stand forth the proposer and responsible author of an invitation to the States now in flagrant and bloody rebellion against the Federal Constitution and Union to meet the loyal States in National Convention at Louisville without having in any manner purged themselves of their treason, or even indicated a desire to do so. We understand that the indignant protest of Jerseymen against this scheme is very general, and nowise governed by party lines. They say, very forcibly, "Why don't the New-York peace-mongers initiate the movement through their own State organization? They have just inaugurated their new Governor—why not let him lead off in this movement? New-York is a larger State than New-Jersey—Horatio Seymour is more widely known than Joel Parker: Why, then, and their lambling to nurse here? And why invite defiant traitors to a council by whose decisions they are not to be concluded? What can be gained by such a parley but fresh humiliation at the footstool of treason?"

Let it be clearly understood that this repugnance is not to the holding of a National Convention. If that is desired by a respectable portion of the States or People, we know no reason for refusing it. But it must be a free Convention, assembled to make such changes in our National Compacts as experience may have shown to be necessary or expedient, and by no means pledged to pay especial heed to the demands of red-handed traitors. Above all, whoever shall be represented therein must be pledged to abide its conclusions. Whenever a Convention shall be required in a fraternal and law-abiding spirit, not